The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Come Early as Convenient and Avoid the Great Rush.

MANDEL BROS.'

SALE,

Inaugurated last week with such

GREAT SUCCESS,

WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Every article of Merchandise in our vast establishment has been

MARKED DOWN,

CONSISTING OF THE

Entire Wholesale and Retail Stock,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

IN VALUE, OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

No like opportunity will be offered this season for

ACTUAL BARGAINS!

117 to 123 State-st.

MANDEL BROS.

WONDERFUL

BARGAIN!

IN OUR

KID GLOVE

DEPARTMENT.

73 Cents a Pair!

TODAY,

1,000 Dozen

6-BUTTON

Kid Gloves,

In Tan, Brown, Seal Brown, London Smoke, French Grey, Wine, and Myrtle,

At 73 Cts.

A PAIR.

This Glove is of excellent quality, and cannot be duplicated in Chicago for less than $1.50 a pair.

117 to 123 State-st

$1.00

PER PAIR.

Gentlemen's Gloves

OF

The Celebrated Make

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's

KID GLOVES,

Embroidered Backs,

At $1.00,

Former Price $1.25.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's

KID GLOVES,

PLAIN BACKS,

At $1.00,

Former Price $1.50.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's

DRIVING GLOVES

At $1.00,

Former Price $1.50.

Black and Medium Shades in Gentlemen's Kid Gloves,

At $1.00.

Opera Shades, Evening Shades, all of the best quality, at

$1.00 per Pair.

Castor Gloves - - - $1.00

We wish to close above line of Gloves, and will guarantee them the best value ever offered.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.,

145 State-st.

POSITIVELY

LAST DAY

OF THE GREAT

59

CENTS SALE

AT THE

BEE-HIVE

STATE-ST.,

Opposite Palmer House Extension.

Thousands of Articles

Worth from $1.00 to $2.50 each, all at the uniform price of 59 cts. each.

LAST DAY to secure 12 yards of Sea Shells at 59 cts.

LAST DAY to secure All-Wool Scarlet Underwear for 59 cts.

CONTINUATION

OF

Sacrifice Sale

OF

Ladies' and Misses'

CLOAKS

AND

Winter Wraps

NOTICE!

Grand Holiday

OPENING!

Monday, Dec. 3d.

Pay a visit to all Holiday Openings in this city. It will pay you to get posted.

COMPARE PRICES

BEFORE you come to our establishment.

AS ALWAYS,

We are bound to be the Lowest.

Morgenthau, Bunland & Co.,

174 and 176 State-st.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER.

Startling Pursuit of Four Burglars in Ohio by Officers and Citizens.

One of the Pursuers and Two of the Fleeing Criminals Shot Dead.

Capture and Narrow Escape from Lynching of One of the Desperate Scoundrels of the Band.

TRAGEDY ON A STREET-CAR.

A Conductor and Driver Shot in Chicago—The Latter's Death—The Murderer Arrested.

BORDER OUTLAWS.

An Arrangement Whereby Atchison and Nation Criminals May Be Arrested in Either County.

SOBA SUDDS.

CHIPS CHILDERS.

BORDER OUTLAWS.

RAILWAY WRECKS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!

ROTHSCHILD'S.

TODAY, FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

A 13-HOUR SALE.

CORSETS.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

10,000 PAIRS

American, German, and French

CORSETS,

In Coutil, Plain, Black, Gold, White, and Drab,

Beautifully Trimmed and Embroidered, All Sizes, 17 to 30,

At the Uniform, Ridiculous Low Price of

49c.

These Corsets are all of the Best Make, are all FRESH, NEW, and PERFECT, and cannot be duplicated for less than from $1.00 to $1.50.

S. M. Rothschild,

158 State-st.

KID GLOVES P. Centemeri & Co.'s

THE MOST PERFECT FITTING GLOVE MADE.

WRITERS The Most Extensive and Complete Assortment of Writers in the City.

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Successors to GRIER, GEE & CO.,

16 & 18 Lake-st.,

WHOLESALE

Lamps, Chandeliers,

BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,

And Railroad Lamp Goods.

Goblets, Table Sets,

TUMBLERS, FLASKS,

And a General Line of

TABLE AND BAR

GLASSWARE.

FURS.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

Successors to

184 Fifth-av., New York.

Seal Skin—English Dyes—Sacques at $975, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500, $1,600, etc.

Seal Skin Dolmans and Cloaks,

At $1,250, $1,500, $1,750, $2,000, $2,500, and upwards.

Shorter Sq. Lined Circulars at $85.50, $110, $125, $135, and $175.

Mink Lined Circulars at $175, $225, $250, $350.

Silk and Velvet Fur-Lined Garments at $45, $65, $75, $85, $100, $125, $175, and upwards.

For Trimmings, all varieties and prices: Muffs, Collars, Boas, Sacques and Capuchins, Seal Skin, Gloves, and Caps, Fur Robes and Mats.

Morgan Park

DIAMONDS.

Special Sale.

Last only a few days longer.

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY.
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

Shourds & Storey,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE LA FARGE

Decorative Art Co.

33 East Seventeenth-st.,

North Side Union Square, New York.

Memorial Stained Glass Windows,

Mosaic, Bronze, Real Leather, Embroidered and Hanging for Other Ecclesiastical or Domestic Purposes.

Notice to Contractors.

You are invited to bid on the following amount of work, to be let to one contract, by the City of St. Paul, Minn.:

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE.

Masonry, about [illegible]
Earthwork, [illegible]
Iron Bridge, 60 feet wide, 20 feet long

Bids will be received till the 20th of December, 1883, at the office of the Board of Public Works of the City of St. Paul, Minn., where plans and specifications can be seen and all other particulars obtained.

W. A. HOWARD, City Engineer.
S. L. GORDON, Clerk B. P. W.

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ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

Lincrusta-Walton,
Imitation Stained Glass.

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S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

134 & 136 Wabash-av.

FOR PIANO.

New England Conservatory Method

FOR ORGAN.

THE GOLF A SEWER, Part I.

By G. O. JAMES. PRICE $1.00.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

NOTICE.

Exhibition Computer Property.

Store Basement, First and Fourth Floors,

240 WABASH-AV.

DISCOUNT!

5 to 25 Per Cent

FOR SPOT CASH,

To close the balance of our WINTER STOCK.

J. B. HALL & CO.,

TAILORS,

128 Dearborn-st.

DESIRABLE AUDITORY

A Gentleman that can furnish $1000 to a Companion Will Find

BETHESDA,

The original "Curative" Mineral Spring Water from Waukesha, has a healing value unsurpassed.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

BETHESDA

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,
175 Wabash-av.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.

Mortgage Bankers.

124 Dearborn-st., corner Harrison, Chicago.

NECKWEAR!

Manufactured by

Tomlinson, Smith & Co.

138 & 140 Fifth-av.

TEETH

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Restrictive Still Apparently Leading in the Contest with Randall and Cox.

A Disreputable Pennsylvania Caveat Sounding Their Favorite's Praises —New York Votes.

Keifer's Correspondence with Philip Rourke Chiefly for the Vanity and Uncommon Displayed.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—The Speakership contest has entered the confidential stage. The fractal men are discussed. The dangers to them all in the factions and to be contended upon the first ballot, when entire schemes for combination will be of no avail. The appointment in favor of Carlisle supplemented Thursday by a stampede. The Cox sentiment, for this was the fact that the members of the Georgia delegation, who have been in Washington for Reuben T. Cox's Senate to his private and fought for Randall, went decidedly over the night to Carlisle's Independence and gave in their allegiance to him. From that hour Carlisle's chief never came from Georgia. He received addresses enough from Illinois, Texas, and Arkansas. The Randall managers were disgusted. The Kifer Iowa which they hoped to be able to keep straight was being rapidly contracted. The manner of congressional factions was keenly becoming positive.

CARLISLE'S STRENGTH.

It was a hour day today for Randall. His forces were centered. Among them the still but most disinterestedly staunch, manly exemplified among Philadelphia politicians, was ex-Governor. A lawyer of a quiet Philadelphia practicing habit, in the contempt of making form, who enters about the Lobby urging the nomination of Randall on the ground of the "Democratic" necessity. Randall is entrenched by his followers. Their presence has built a tall effort. The efforts to make combinations will continue until the hour of the caucus. Everybody's hope lies in his ability to secure the first congestion until twelve votes and effectively from New York. With the assistance of this element may be successful in quarrel.

One of Randall's Ohio managers, a member of the Union Republican Executive, says: "I feel the twelve votes of Ohio will be cast for Randall. They are all marked on the back." Similar efforts are being exerted in charge for New York delegation and to bring the Randall sentiment.

THE NEW YORK SITUATION.

Quarrelled and friends who are here from the complex situation, that if Hiscock should succeed in getting into the caucus organization behind the efforts would be made to have Payne named upon the balance of power. The New York delegation, after a full hour was over to the morning was unable to come to any further agreement than to appoint a committee to ascertain what position Speaker Carlisle will assume in the delegation, and subsequently if it should at right to find decision. The appointment of the committee of the other, but the friends here of Cox or Kifer would be. The attitude of the Irish Democracy gave no encouragement to Carlisle's Independence when it was first announced. Carlisle's friends thought a conference that was unauthorized. Carlisle's friends here have no new manner as to Carlisle seems to be the firm and have failed. "It is the rule," said one of Randall's managers, "that a to be taken out of the list to follow in the succession that will decide the case, and not the two that are stuck on the combination and pushed to the newspapers and on that rule," Randall could possibly have the most to [illegible].

GOOD FOR CARLISLE.

The caucus has been called to assure the election. The candidates for President will be chosen just by the votes in the Northern States. If Randall is successful, as he expects to be, in getting the Kifer votes in New York, the Carlisle votes in Ohio, and his few scattering votes in some of the Northern States he will secure the nomination.

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[illegible]

Tonight, the Speakership caucus was at a standstill tonight. Everything was awaiting the action of the New York delegation, which was in session [illegible] to a vote of 21 to 9, to [illegible] to present Cox's name. After the present a resolution to vote for Cox on general ballots, but said they would vote for Randall with to be in the field. A majority of the New Hampshire delegation is pledged to Cox. The [illegible] Payne [illegible] and the entire delegation from Ohio [illegible] Cox on the first ballot. The Randall supporters claim that they will be able to procure further [illegible] that could be procured for Cox. The Southern delegations of the [illegible] Carlisle over Randall which has the New York delegation has instructed votes to Cox, and [illegible] Randall men who have the will not be made a [illegible] If Cox's friends will not be

NEW YORK.

Losses and Insurance Involved by the Burning of the Windsor Theatre.

Attempted Suicide of an Unfaithful Guardian—The Perils of Electrical Travel.

A Malicious Movement in General Trade—Arrival of a Delegation of Female Kidnapers.

THE WINDSOR THEATRE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Four months ago contractors began to pile all day on the burning theatre on what had been vacant, nothing but weedy ground and hoodlum and sparrow resort, except the feathered tenants which roosted in all directions, and some of whom were from the still burning woodwork fairly floated upward. From the testimony of many of the principles of the theatre it is quite certain that the fire started in the kitchen of the hotel, directly underneath the foundation of the theatre, and there burned by the draft from the lobby, which was open to the ocean, extended with great rapidity to the auditorium.

A SAFE BET.

John B. Bowles, the lessee of the theatre, presented hastily from Sparta today, and was found at the Gilsey House. He said: "I did not insure it in any manner. Everything else, save the manuscripts from the safe, are lost, and I consider myself the luckiest man in New York today. Though the theatre was on my own land, if not safer there, any where in New York, and had eighteen safes, what it could be supposed to be incombustibly packed with, I would have been glad to bet five hundred to one that the structure would burn down with a blaze. The engine answered to the incombustibly damaged, and the brick and mortar will stand considerable watering."

The cause of the accident seemed to excite interest. Stockbrokers and people who have grown to be looking at the safes in the rear of the auditorium assert that through one corner hung over Twenty-second street, and that the safe, which was in the centre, behind the rear wreck of the top broke through. That it was as it would in all probability have dragged both safes into the street with it.

AT PURDY'S THEATRE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The ship Thomas Lamb, which sails for Bremen this day, December 30, is a collision, and put into Plymouth in order to land the steerage passengers of the 130 persons on the vessel Dec. 4, arrived at this port today. Capt. C. C. Gaskey of the Thomas Lamb, says that the persons in charge of the French vessel were responsible for the loss. The Sunday was an old report of about 100 tons. She was observed at the rising sun of St. Pierre in the Gulf of Gascoigne to carry home to France a number of fishermen who had been put off for their country's navy and were anxious to return home to their families. The ship left St. Pierre early in October with 130 persons on board. The collision occurred early in the morning in dense fog, and the vessels were so near together that a seaman could have jumped from the deck of the one to the deck of the other. The ship of the Lamb struck the French vessel a little forward of the main rigging, and cut her down to the water's edge. The bow of the Lamb was broken in by the force of the blow, and the vessel began to fill rapidly. The crew

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PARTIES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

Pope Pius is dead.

Tennessee overwhelmingly ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Gen. Sheridan was defeated by Vigoureux at Paris. The peace of Villafranca lasted six months.

Buffalo has now shipped 1,000,000 bushels of coal and received 10,000,000 bushels of grain by lake.

Thursday night's fire in the Bowery at New York was a very costly one, the loss being nearly half a million dollars.

Yesterday the Court Committee on Health and County Relations placed on file the bill repealing the smoke ordinance.

Mr. Blaine has been discovered as an interpreter by the Union of Iowa. The pirate, lawyers, and Judges love the Union, the word being the plural of alias, Arabian for "prize" or "harvest."

William A. Dodge made a powerful sectional speech without a pistol and was put in the Campbell jail. Yesterday he with Lawrence was confined as an insane person, her office-hats having destroyed her reason.

Orville Grant, with eye to the future selling pass from the County Jail to Judges on bail. Gave to a Chicago female, but to be abandoned by excellent judges to compare favorably with the exotic of the same name.

Supervisors are notified that the Kinzie street bridge has been added to our "prizes." State street to Lake; Lake to Michigan avenue; Michigan avenue to river; open at all hours; free.

Last week's failures numbered 200, according to Bradstreet's report. The number is very large, being forty-six in excess of the record for the same week in 1865, and seventy-four in excess of the record for the corresponding week in 1864.

"Mr. Frank Dubois" says he has read Dr. Dale Swift; that she trod on Eight; that she was tried by Mrs. Eyre, sister of "Mrs. Frank Dubois," to marry "Mrs. Dubois"; that Dr. swore for making him to breaking allegation to Mrs. Eyre's letters to pay up according to agreement. As for Mr. Dubois, the husband of "Mr. Frank Dubois," the hot effect repudiates him, and claims his money the Tribune and other claimants without right or title.

No light has yet been thrown on the mysterious murder at Judson, Mich., which is certainly a great criminal mystery. It would seem that the evening of the divorce cases from Pennsylvania and its indirectly evolution of money to its new conquest had brought on the last and family just the calamity which under the code of certain hints which had for years forced forward on the immediate victims of injustice. Surely here a man worth a million has slaughtered by reason in search of a few thousands of gold, and yet no other theory seems tenable. That any one conversant with the affairs of the family does the deed, it is scarcely possible to credit; here against two bindings who undoubtedly could tell quick that they would not tell even they died. The surviving members of the family have been disgracefully negligent to prevent all the villains. Five days have passed and the Sheriff believes the deed should be fought out to a finish. Important papers

---

Gossiping about the county in connection with Smith tragedy for securing reading. At 1 o'clock a. m. yesterday Frank Jubbin, a resident living near the tenement of Valentine Hilt, overdrove him, was called out of his house by the firing of a gun. He found in the road a struggle with the murderer and driver both bleeding and unconscious. A drunken passenger named Schultz, near the door, had refused to leave the car, and the conductor and driver had tried to eject him. He had cast a revolver, wounding both men in the abdomen. The conductor may possibly recover. The driver died of gunshot yesterday.

The scene of the regular Friday night tragedy was Baltimore. In details no one of two hostile lines three of any of the singular tilts of moral education which have darkened the time. The wife of John Hall shot her two children and cut her own throat with a razor. She was but 25 years old. Last year, however, was fruitful with events previously of this nature. It will be recalled that at New York, the 15th of Jan. last, the wife of Dr. Constant Edwin Sayre, a celebrated chemist, killed herself and five children, and that a few days later the wife of a Parisian lover followed the modern of current news with a duel almost as fatal.

Saturday, O., a town near Chatillon and Rockhill, reports a murdered equal to the original doings connected with Lord's pursuit and final capture, and rather exceeding in exciting episodes similar events in Iowa last year. Four hunters "blew a set" at New Washington, O., Thursday night. They escaped on a handcar to a neighboring railway station, and failed it in Shelby. Friday at Shelby the Marshal of the town attempted their arrest, but was shot twice seriously, and, however, before he had himself killed one of the hunters. Then began the manhunt proper. Early the entire populace capable of bearing arms pursued the four villains. After a chase of two miles one of the villains was killed by one of the hunters. Two miles further on the hunter was captured. Another of the trio got a horse and made a remarkable circuit of about eleven miles, meeting many people, compelling them to yield up horses, vehicles, and arms, but finally coming with a broken horse and going down with a good deal of a meeting. While under the watch the citizens arrived. The hunter appealed to them to spare his life on account of his mother, but he was riddled with bullets, one of the dead hunters had $1,700 of "unearned homestead," and the other had a satchel full of machinist's tools, chisellers, and jewelry. The fourth hunter was captured at Plymouth. The most excitement and talk of lynching prevailed. The hero being to warn a place to rape the poor hanged at such a rate, a tractor was made to the Mansfield jail, where the miscreants are undoubtedly safe.

ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH-SIDERS.

Mr. Blaine's proposition to distribute among the States the revenue derived from the liquor excise has been put forward to operate in two Pennsylvania citizens. The idea of these ambassadors a distribution of all the surplus revenue, and the other the repeal of all internal taxation, which results chiefly of the loss on alcohol and tobacco. The Blaine plan is undoubtedly far preferable to either of the others as a means for relieving the Government income to the actual needs. The Tribune advocated long since the employment of the alcohol excise for the enlargement and maintenance of the public-school system throughout the Union under the management of the States; but this suggestion encountered on the one hand the hostility of the ruling element in Southern politics because the white aristocracy is opposed to educating the blacks and the poor whites, and on the other hand the condemnation of the antimonopolists because they fail to see the wrong in such the alleged "Shoddyocracy" taken from the resources of liquor to promote the cause of popular education. If it is not possible, in the face of selfish and sectional opposition, to utilize the whisky tax for the support of the schools, then it will certainly be wiser to distribute the liquor revenue among the States for the purpose of relieving direct taxation than it will be to cut it off altogether and thus keep clothing and sugar dear in order that whisky may be cheaper.

But none of these plans is necessary to work out the desired reduction of the surplus revenue. The direct and unquestionable way of doing that is to cut down taxation, but the relief should begin with the necessaries and not the ribbon luxuries of life. The great bulwark of surplus revenue in the taxation of articles of Congressional extravagance, multifarious, corruptive, pillory, and Treasury-sucking. But the money might almost as well be squandered in administration as to be devoted to genuine intemperance by cheapening whisky. There will be no tangible gain to the country if the surplus revenue is surrendered in such a way as to produce no reduction in the taxes which the labor, industrious, and frugal citizen must pay. The repeal of the whisky tax will not make clothing, or sugar, or salt, or leather, or dry goods, or carpets, or glass, or crockery, or agricultural implements, or boots and shoes, or sugars, or furniture, or any other of the thousand necessaries of domestic life and industry any cheaper to the person, and hence the surrender of eighty millions surplus revenue will be of no advantage except to the manufacturers and sellers of liquor, whose profits may be increased somewhat, and to drinkers, who will pay less to get drunk. To get rid of the surplus revenue to this way will serve only one purpose, and that the odiousness one inclined to the abolishment of a surplus.

The revenue, to the extent it is redundant, should be reduced by cutting off those taxes which bear heavily upon the people. This end must be accomplished by abolishing the liquor tax. Fifty millions of surplus revenue may be taken off at one stroke by reducing a horizontal reduction of one-fifth or 20 per cent to the entire tariff schedule. There will be no favoritism and no log-rolling in that proceeding. If any industry experiences a loss of protection it may console itself in the gain it will derive from the reduction in the purchase and expense. But the fifty millions of surplus revenue thus surrendered will represent a reduction of 40 millions in the cost of goods to the people. For every dollar paid to duty, but five dollars are paid to labor to protected individuals. Certainly it is more sensible to secure a reduction of $100,000,000 of taxes and taxation annually by cutting down the surplus revenue $50,000,000 than it is to surrender $100,000,000 of surplus revenue by repealing the liquor and tobacco taxes without affording any relief to the people outside the distilleries and tobacco factories. It does that still remain too much revenue, after cutting down taxation on all the necessaries of life 20 per cent, then $50,000,000 more can be taken off by repealing the tax on sugar, and every family in the land will share in the relief.

Mr. Blaine's proposition is entitled to support in opposition to the scheme for a distribution of the surplus revenue, and all open to opposition to the proposed repeal of the whisky tax, but it ought to be supported in accordance to the policy of a direct, uniform, and impartial reduction of unnecessary taxes on the necessaries of life. The Democrats may not have the bravery and courage to disclaim the revenue by ordering taxes upon the whole people, but if they come forward in the next Presidential election with a record of having made strenuous war to relieve the taxes on clothes and household goods they will supersede the Republicans. Gen. Cox, in discussing this subject, has provided for them. The American people will never tolerate the policy of destroying whisky at the expense of the family and the general taxpayer.

REPUBLICAN DISLOCATIONS.

The correspondence between William White for Paris and ex-Speaker Keifer, which will be found in another column, has been published with a harrowing regret for the result when which could always be proved among public men. The "Complete Letter Writer" would furnish a letter model for the instruction of conflicting sentiments, and Lord Chesterfield himself would find nothing to the correspondence to complain of. If he were alive and relied upon to pass judgment on it. For practical purposes perhaps it would have been better if the question had been settled in the interest of perfect candor. Mr. Phelps, who is a member of the next Congress and presumably a stronger Mr. Keifer, asked the latter to decline the empty honor of a complimentary vote for Speaker of the body of his party. The request was prompted by a desire to preserve party unity and to open the way for perfect harmony in the approaching Presidential contest by bringing forward an entirely new ticket in the Congressional organization which should represent reciprocal concessions between the two factions and remove every opportunity for discussion and criticisms. Mr. Keifer has declined the invitation to step down, on the ground that the action might be construed to the injury of his friends as well as himself, and as a confession of personal disagreement in the party councils. He has thus availed himself of the opportunity to make a defense of the administration of the Speaker's office in the last Congress, which is an able and eloquent one. It is instructive. Thereupon Mr. Phelps declines Mr. Keifer to visit him in New York, which the latter also declines to do, and the correspondence is apparently brought to an end without any result.

It appears plainly that, while Keifer professes a willingness to make any sacrifice or accord of time for the benefit of the party, he still insists upon a complimentary vote as a personal consideration. In spite of fact, such a vote will be no indication whatever, because it is regarded simply as a matter of course, just as a resolution of thanks to the Speaker is always voted at the termination of the session. Mr. Keifer's opening will be neither better nor worse after receiving the empty acclaim vote that it now before. It is especially certain that Keifer would not receive the Republican nomination if the Republicans were in the majority; but, as the Republicans cannot elect the Speaker, Keifer's ultimate claim to the established courtesy will probably not excite any other opposition, which would simply be a party quarrel. The only point in the controversy is that Keifer's tardy and artificious go put forward as of more consequence than party harmony. It is precisely what might have been expected from him. It manifests clearly an party motives he is thinking of, as he proceeds, he neither would be dictated if Keifer had not even been selected to the Congress, and such love if he should disappear from the front ranks. But it manifestly characterizes the line to set up his personal claims as paramount to the interests of the party. It is the offensive attraction of personal men, whose strong-force sentiment would be most into a proclaimed they-themes, which has done more to divide the Republican party and restore popular confidence to its unity and efficiency than all the opposition the Democrats or a party have made.

AMERICAN AND INDIAN WARS.

Many recent Parliamentary publications in use giving the results of some interesting experiments made by order of the Government of India to ascertain the comparative qualities of Indian and other arrows. Equal quantities were taken of the Indian, American, Austrian, Russian, and Egyptian arrows; they were ground into flour, the flour was made into bread, and an accurate account kept of all the results.

The weight per bushel of the Indian wheat was greater than that of any of the others—ranging from 60 to 61 pounds, against 57 to 60½ for American. The yield of flour was also larger for the Indian wheat. They produced 75.3 per cent to 76.75 per cent, against 68.5 per cent to 72.5 per cent from our wheats. But the percentage of gluten, which is the main element of nutrition in bread, is much larger in our wheats than in those from India. In them the proportion of gluten is from 6.5 to 11.5 per cent, while in ours it rises from 9.75 to 15.5 per cent.

When these facts were made into bread the percentages were again in favor of the Indian wheats. A given quantity of flour from them produced 90 pounds to 95.5 pounds of bread, according to the variety used, against only 84 to 90 pounds of bread from American flour. But in describing the color, taste, texture, and general character of the bread the preference was given to the American article. The loaves obtained from our wheats were especially attractive.

Two of the Indian varieties, the "superfine soft white" and the "prolific hard white," are awarded the distinction of giving more bread than any other flour, rating 9 a baker's flour as well as a baker's. Still, the general conclusions of the report are not as favorable to the Indian wheats as those we quote might have prepared the reader to expect. The Indian wheat has the lower and almost peculiar flavor that is inseparable from wheat grown in the climates and soils of the tropics. The flours are dear, the bottoms of the breads is too close, and the crust is hard and brittle. There is a chance that their qualities will be suited for admixture with the English and American wheats. It is therefore recommended that they be mixed in the proportion of 25 to 50 per cent with "wheats such as the American, promising a fine, strong, white, or soft flour."

The experts of Indian wheats in Europe are increasing, and the exactitudes of the country for the production of this grain at comfortable prices are being developed by the building of railroads and roads by the English Government for that purpose. The cost of production here is about the same as in the country, according to our foundations and at Calcutta, St. Helena, averaging 40 cents a bushel. The American farmer has an advantage over the great plains about Indian exemption, but he may as well recognize the fact that, while the manufacturing syndicates are losing him through the tariff on his iron, lumber, clothing, machinery, and what not, and Tariff Commissioner Potter is offering the people of England to shut out wheats one of their markets, the English Government is doing all it can to promote the industry of the Hindoo farmer, the gayest "protective" here.

SECURING HOME.

As the time for the Agricultural Societies draws nigh "Young" agents and Governors with extraordinary capacity, and it seems to be a peculiarity of some of the farms that while they are very much at home and apparently as solid as they can be made, the moment the legislature appear in Washington the farms disappear. What causes this melting away, whether it is accomplished somewhere on the road, or whether it is to the atmosphere of Washington, or whether it is due to climate changes, or what it is, does not clearly appear.

St. Louis's farm seems to be a special sufferer from this mysterious cause. It was but a few days ago that he organized a lightly farm of eighty thousand acres in Georgia, which had been built for him by Senator Brown. It was supposed to be complete, and every one of the Georgia delegation was to have a farm, worked and mulched up, and ready to be delivered to St. Randall in good order. Senator Brown had agreed to pasture on it, was to stock it with a mill, and clear out of general election for Randall, but because he had a still stronger theoretical claim. Senator Brown has large investments in Southern railroads, and he was aware that Randall's election would be likely to advance investments of that sort, Randall's policy being, as that shrewd Democratic paper, the Cincinnati Times, remarked the other day, "adhesion to special interests instead up to plundering class legislation." So when the time came for the departure of the Georgia delegation Senator Brown procured a special train and put the farm on board, addressed to Randall's headquarters. This was a wise precaution, for had the farm been sent along with the general public, who knows what might not have happened to it or what adverse influences might not have been brought to bear upon it? Indeed, the whole farm might not have left, or come, or have become disintegrated by the time it reached Washington. Senator Brown's special train scarcely and swiftly sped on its way, and Mr. Randall cheerfully united his lands and waited for the Senator's return, but somewhere on the road the mysterious cause to which we have alluded set destructive in operation. The train arrived in Washington, Mr. Randall was at his headquarters to receive his friends from the country, and without any question or ceremony, "circling and on the order of going but going at once," it took straight to Carlisle's headquarters and reported, leaving Randall (for the coming year) looking his head as he beat the last farmers over the way. As the farmers drove away one could be overheard to say, "Randall is a mighty fine man and a clever man, but somehow or other we never can get anything out of him." It was then observed that Carlisle was in a way to succeed, proceeding a time, circus, calling, or not to favor."

SECURITY FOR SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Governor of the State has set before him that the Secret Legislature stood to meet will need to put forth its best energies to the fifteenth day to prevent all petty persons from taking part in the elections. Unit and free voting rules, for the members of the Legislature all believe in the principle of "good marriage," the first proof and to practice them. If such rules should be passed the Fifteenth Commission ceases to exist, but the Governor evidently fears some many questions in the gift of the Governor, for he recommends Congress to require that any such laws be submitted to it for acceptance before they shall be considered by any department of the Government a compliance with the provisions of the Fifteenth Act. The Governor are entirely capable of passing on act which should appear to comply with the Fifteenth law, and hardly seem the intention of the Unit Commission, after which a reassessment that their action was finally effective is some what part, and the whole farmer problem would have to be reopened.

The statement as which we commented a short time ago, that the Northern Pacific was only a short subsidy or bribe to the Central Pacific people for not coming into California to compete with them was vigorously denied by its friends, and taken out to the country. The issue of the merchants of San Francisco and of the farmers of California that the new road built by the bounty of the Government was to fulfill the purpose of that bounty by changing the cost of transportation across the continent have been entirely settled out. The text of the Transcontinental Association's agreement, as given in our railroad columns yesterday, shows that the Central Pacific and its connections pay the Northern Pacific 6 per cent of all the money they receive on the business between San Francisco and the East, and that the latter is also given a slice of the subsidy paid to the Pacific Rail Steamship Company by the Central Pacific for not bringing competition in the unfortunate shippers of the Pacific Coast over the Union and Central Pacific South. The Pacific Mail, it will be remembered, is also the creature of the bounty of the Federal government. A pretty group these recipients of the money, lands, and bonds of Uncle Sam make with their pools or plots to deprive his people of the fair travel and traffic rates they were ordained to give. For every $10 the Central Pacific, and Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific lands get on through business they pay 6 to the Northern Pacific for not bringing any of it, and make it a partner likewise in the subsidy they long ago bestowed in a similar spirit on the Pacific Mail for refusing to allow the people of California to find relief through its channels from the extortions of the "Big Four." Our fellow-citizens on the Pacific are casting the details of this kind of competition which does not compete.

Kentucky is not the only subject for political criticism of Democratic newspapers. The very Democratic Times sent to Washington with a "break." It was a little here, to be told in railroads to use the big house should get an appointment and carried up the here was an other way and except to Bridgeport. It was a mere little here, but made up of rage and injure from various items, but mainly Hostings at Gough. Billy made it himself, and the Sun Register helped him to get it in shape by casting, and screaming, and whipping him, by giving orders upon Wilson's ability, and by most pathetic appeals based upon the ground that, as Illinois had never had a Speakership and might never have another chance, it was simply ready to greet W. A. He was in Washington nearly endowed to be a candidate in the other end, and certain that the Democratic delegation would go into the caucus, all except Capt. Pearly, who is to have a caucus of his own, and stay up late in the hall. And now we assert to the Democratic Illinois delegation press, all assigned to Springer, that they are all going wrong to Carlisle's headquarters, all except the brave Capt. Pearly, who "has come a cropper of this sort before that I have no interest in it any more," and we endow a generation of his race to go round town and cry the night. William, however, is philosophic enough not to make himself queer at the time of a caucusday, placing his position on the broad general grounds that he has not withdrawn from the contest but the contest has withdrawn from him. There may be consolation in such a personal definition, but it seems illusory. The moral of these pieces seems to be that everything in the Speakership contest is eminently unprincipled.

Chicago yesterday went to trial in Lawlor, &c. A jury was at once secured. The Attorney-General informed court and jury of the nature of the crime alleged against the "accused," but in closing charged the jurymen to divest themselves of all prejudice as to the prisoners. O'Donnell sat in the dock and fanned himself. Officers of the Veteran Corps (soldier), and Thomas Carey, one of Soldier Carey's band of seven, was called to the stand. His testimony was unfinished when took from court. The court-martial terminating, and business being largely in the majority, the one of the dust and interest witnesses was continued by the court to day until noon, after which the jury finished its testimony, and the reading and argument took the aforementioned, after our recital, which has been substantially printed in The Tribune, a number of the important witnesses called their evidence and the prosecution closed. In every way the procedure contrasted favorably with the report of criminal trials in America. What would have taken at least two and perhaps six weeks' time here has already been done in one day's hearing at London. The prosecution seems resolved to the to observe of escape and the suggestion arises that the Government in securing O'Donnell must get off with less than a capital sentence. The testimony, the prosecution offered a witness who swore that Carey stood to left Dublin was "very excitable, desperate, and utterly regardless of human life." There was an absence of material excitement.

The scene of the sudden death by epidemic in church during Thanksgiving service of the Rev. James L. Casey, of Ottawa, Ill., and he received with sorrow and regret by thousands of people throughout Illinois and other Western States, for he enjoyed a wide circle of friends. It was the other day that he was in Chicago to attend family attending the Methodist Conference. He had long been an enthusiastic supporter of that project, believing that it would prove of incalculable benefit to the interest and commerce of the Northwest. It is difficult to realize that he has dropped from here life and usefulness. He has long occupied one of the leading spirits of the Republican party of Illinois. We quote from a well-contemporary:

Mr. Casey was a graduate of Wesleyan College, and came to this State at the time of the Mexican war. He was an energetic man, and was soon elected to the Legislature, and subsequently to the State Senate, where he served with distinction. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was one of the most active and influential members of that body. He was also a member of the Legislature which passed the Homestead law, and was the author of the bill which established the Illinois Central Railroad. He was a man of great energy of character, and was strong and positive in his convictions. He was a man of the highest integrity, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of great energy of character, and was strong and positive in his convictions. He was a man of the highest integrity, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

A SARDINE MUSING.

In the City of Chicago,
Where the rulers make the money
Selling shops of stock to suckers
To the sea from Canaan,
I could work and work and labor,
Work and work and never stop,
Still the waves of the market
Would keep rising to the top.

Then I wonder the Shrimp,
How from out of its darkness,
And its Whale's depths,
Fish like me could ever escape,
While the ocean of the market,
Where the sharks and suckers swim,
Is so full of the fishes
That are caught in the net.

Then I wonder the Oyster,
Who is shut up in his shell,
Can ever open his door
To the sun and the air,
While the ocean of the market
Is so full of the fishes
That are caught in the net.

Then I wonder the Herring,
How it ever gets out
Of the ocean of the market,
Where the sharks and suckers swim,
And the fishes are caught
In the net of the fishers.

The Springfield Register, the Democratic home organ of Mr. William Springer, ended beginning rules in Williams' favor, but the fact is true, and the is more one is thanked by all the Illinois Democratic Congressmen, likely.

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PERSONAL.

FOREIGN.

The Strongholds of Dantzig and Bourgin Abandoned on the Approach of the French "Dumone."

O'Donnell's Trial Begun—The Evidence Presented for the Prosecution—Young Carey's Story.

Paris, the Carnival Annex, Grimly Preparing for Executions—Further Trouble at Rome.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The following dispatch has been received here from The Standard's special correspondent at Hong Kong: Important news has just been received by the Government of Tonquin, and goes far to confirm my previous information that the Chinese have concentrated troops and munitions of war on the Chinese frontier, and that the Chinese Government intends to hold the fortress of Langson, and even to hold the fortresses on the Red River. One of my correspondents adds: "I am informed that the Chinese Government has declared to the supporters of the Prince Tuan, deputy, whose duty took for Russia, its soldiers remain to hold the fortresses except a few garrison Black Flags."

Another correspondent informs me that the governor La Roche, Mytchina, Govd. Mon-gonia corresponding made a recommendation to Russia to the Chinese Government, that Russia would not allow the Chinese troops to occupy Kiakhta, but that they should remain in the neighborhood of the frontier without entry and no display being made of the force. Russia has also informed China that any attempt to occupy Kiakhta would be considered as an act of hostility. The Chinese Government has replied that the troops will pass the post without a halt. The French have withdrawn the principal points of the city.

THE CITY BOMBARDED.

The Hue Gazette who was foraging against the French, has not found out anything, but of my correspondents a French officer who has been permanently accustomed for three years with affairs in Tonquin, writes: "That is always the way with these questions. If you ever have to a friendly spirit they or good or evidence and make your eyes go after their fashion, but if you show your teeth then they crawl on the ground before you. They have repeated some feelings and placed even Hue Gazette under arrest. They ought to have known by reading of the book of the letter, as they are the only guilty ones."

In spite of this it is not yet to be supposed that the Tonquin campaign is over. The occupation of Langson and Lao Kay, and the establishment of the Chinese frontier against the Annamite outlaws are looked upon as the main objects of the campaign, and the fortresses on the Red River are only considered important as they command the approaches to the capital. The French troops are now in the country of the Black Flags, and the Chinese troops are not near the latter beyond the frontier. Therefore, the withdrawal of the French troops from the fortresses, especially regarding the position when the rainy season sets in, is considered advisable.

ANOTHER DUEL.

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ANOTHER DUEL.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Boulanger, who is meeting his French forces in Tonquin, has gained the Honors of Sarre from the Government.

THE CITY BOMBARDED.

It is reported that Washington, the French Ambassador to London, has informed the British Government that France intends to occupy Madagascar and Zanzibar to enforce the claims of the French Government.

O'DONNELL ON TRIAL.

A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE AND A CROSS-EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The trial of the long session of the court today. O'Donnell maintained an air of self-confidence. He followed the evidence closely, however, and frequently consulted his counsel during the cross-examinations. While young Carey was testifying he apparently took pains to catch the eye of Mr. Charles Russell, who was present, but Russell paid no attention. Mr. Russell completely pulverized Carey, and the evidence of the young man, which was relied on to a great extent by the Crown, will probably carry little or no weight with the jury. Counsellor Lilley say that the jury is already very favorably impressed, and that their verdict will be in favor of the prisoner. The cross-examination of Carey was continued this morning by Mr. Russell. Carey said that he had been in Ireland for the past two years. He had been employed by the Irish National League. He had been in the employ of the League for about a year. He had been in the employ of the League for about a year. He had been in the employ of the League for about a year

RAILROADS.

No Rate Fight Either for Newspaper People West of the Missouri River.

The Real Reason for Jeffrey's Resignation —Dwindled Into the Game of Accident.

J. M. Haywood Retires from the Western Railroad Association—Some of the Day.

No Rate Fight Either for Newspaper People West of the Missouri River.

Commissioner Midgley of the Colorado Passenger Association, announces that special arrangements for certain classes of persons have been made to suit from Colorado points have been quietly turned upon, and all rules, regulations, and special rates heretofore in force have been cancelled. From and after Dec. 1, 1888, reduced rates for tickets at special rates will be issued, and between the station agents of the Colorado lines, and by such representatives of the press members of the association, on or east of the Missouri River, as are authorized to make such rates and reports.

Commercial tickets may be issued as follows: For actual shippers resident in Colorado and territory engaged in shipping freight between the Missouri River and Denver, and Pueblo, who have paid for such freight during the last six months' shipments that are not less than $1,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $8,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $16,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $32,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $64,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $128,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $256,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $512,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,024,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,048,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,096,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $8,192,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $16,384,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $32,768,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $65,536,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $131,072,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $262,144,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $524,288,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,048,576,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,097,152,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,194,304,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $8,388,608,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $16,777,216,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $33,554,432,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $67,108,864,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $134,217,728,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $268,435,456,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $536,870,912,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,073,741,824,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,147,483,648,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,294,967,296,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $8,589,934,592,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $17,179,869,184,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $34,359,738,368,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $68,719,476,736,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $137,438,953,472,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $274,877,906,944,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $549,755,813,888,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,099,511,627,776,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,199,023,255,552,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,398,046,511,104,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $8,796,093,022,208,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $17,592,186,044,416,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $35,184,372,088,832,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $70,368,744,177,664,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $140,737,488,355,328,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $281,474,976,710,656,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $562,949,953,421,312,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,125,899,906,842,624,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,251,799,813,685,248,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,503,599,627,370,496,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $9,007,199,254,740,992,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $18,014,398,509,481,984,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $36,028,797,018,963,968,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $72,057,594,037,927,936,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $144,115,188,075,855,872,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $288,230,376,151,711,744,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $576,460,752,303,423,488,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,152,921,504,606,846,976,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,305,843,009,213,693,952,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,611,686,018,427,387,904,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $9,223,372,036,854,775,808,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $18,446,744,073,709,551,616,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $36,893,488,147,419,103,232,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $73,786,976,294,838,206,464,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $147,573,952,589,676,412,928,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $295,147,905,179,352,825,856,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $590,295,810,358,705,651,712,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $302,231,454,903,657,293,676,544,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $604,462,909,807,314,587,353,088,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,417,851,639,229,258,349,412,352,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,835,703,278,458,516,698,824,704,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $9,671,406,556,917,033,397,649,408,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $19,342,813,113,834,066,795,298,816,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $38,685,626,227,668,133,590,597,632,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $77,371,252,455,336,267,181,195,264,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $154,742,504,910,672,534,362,390,528,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $309,485,009,821,345,068,724,781,056,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $618,970,019,642,690,137,449,562,112,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,237,940,039,285,380,274,899,124,224,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,475,880,078,570,760,549,798,248,448,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $4,951,760,157,141,521,099,596,496,896,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $9,903,520,314,283,042,199,192,993,792,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $19,807,040,628,566,084,398,385,987,584,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $39,614,081,257,132,168,796,771,975,168,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,336,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $158,456,325,028,528,675,187,087,900,672,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $316,912,650,057,057,350,374,175,801,344,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $633,825,300,114,114,700,748,351,602,688,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,267,650,600,228,229,401,496,703,205,376,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,535,301,200,456,458,802,993,406,410,752,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,070,602,400,912,917,605,986,812,821,504,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $10,141,204,801,825,835,211,973,625,643,008,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $20,282,409,603,651,670,423,947,251,286,016,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $40,564,819,207,303,340,847,894,502,572,032,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $81,129,638,414,606,681,695,789,005,144,064,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $162,259,276,829,213,363,391,578,010,288,128,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $324,518,553,658,426,726,783,156,020,576,256,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $649,037,107,316,853,453,566,312,041,152,512,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,298,074,214,633,706,907,132,624,082,305,024,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,596,148,429,267,413,814,265,248,164,610,048,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,192,296,858,534,827,628,530,496,329,220,096,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $10,384,593,717,069,655,257,060,992,658,440,192,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $20,769,187,434,139,310,514,121,985,316,880,384,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $41,538,374,868,278,621,028,243,970,633,760,768,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $83,076,749,736,557,242,056,487,941,267,521,536,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $166,153,499,473,114,484,112,975,882,535,043,072,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $332,306,998,946,228,968,225,951,765,070,086,144,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $664,613,997,892,457,936,451,903,530,140,172,288,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,329,227,995,784,915,872,903,807,060,280,344,576,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,658,455,991,569,831,745,807,614,120,560,689,152,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,316,911,983,139,663,491,615,228,241,121,378,304,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $10,633,823,966,279,326,983,230,456,482,242,756,608,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $21,267,647,932,558,653,966,460,912,964,485,513,216,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $42,535,295,865,117,307,932,921,825,928,971,026,432,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $85,070,591,730,234,615,865,843,651,857,942,052,864,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $170,141,183,460,469,231,731,687,303,715,884,105,728,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,768,211,456,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $680,564,733,841,876,926,926,749,214,863,536,422,912,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,361,129,467,683,753,853,853,498,429,727,072,845,824,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,722,258,935,367,507,707,706,996,859,454,145,691,648,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,444,517,870,735,015,415,413,993,718,908,291,383,296,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $10,889,035,741,470,030,830,827,987,437,816,582,766,592,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $21,778,071,482,940,061,661,655,974,875,633,165,533,184,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $43,556,142,965,880,123,323,311,949,751,266,331,066,368,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $87,112,285,931,760,246,646,623,899,502,532,662,132,736,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $174,224,571,863,520,493,293,247,799,005,065,324,265,472,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $348,449,143,727,040,986,586,495,598,010,130,648,530,944,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $696,898,287,454,081,973,172,991,196,020,261,297,061,888,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,393,796,574,908,163,946,345,982,392,040,522,594,123,776,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,787,593,149,816,327,892,691,964,784,081,045,188,247,552,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,575,186,299,632,655,785,383,929,568,162,090,376,495,104,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $11,150,372,599,265,311,570,767,859,136,324,180,752,990,208,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $22,300,745,198,530,623,141,535,718,272,648,361,505,980,416,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $44,601,490,397,061,246,283,071,436,545,296,723,011,960,832,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $89,202,980,794,122,492,566,142,873,090,593,446,023,921,664,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $178,405,961,588,244,985,132,285,746,181,186,892,047,843,328,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $356,811,923,176,489,970,264,571,492,362,373,784,095,686,656,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $713,623,846,352,979,940,529,142,984,724,747,568,191,373,312,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,427,247,692,705,959,881,058,285,969,449,495,136,382,746,624,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,854,495,385,411,919,762,116,571,938,898,990,272,765,493,248,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,708,990,770,823,839,524,233,143,877,797,980,545,530,986,496,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $11,417,981,541,647,679,048,466,287,755,595,961,091,061,972,992,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $22,835,963,083,295,358,096,932,575,511,191,922,182,123,945,984,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $45,671,926,166,590,716,193,865,151,022,383,844,364,247,891,968,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $91,343,852,333,181,432,387,730,302,044,767,688,728,495,783,936,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $182,687,704,666,362,864,775,460,604,089,535,377,456,991,567,872,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $365,375,409,332,725,729,550,921,208,179,070,754,913,983,135,744,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $730,750,818,665,451,459,101,842,416,358,141,509,827,966,271,488,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,461,501,637,330,902,918,203,684,832,716,283,019,655,932,542,976,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,923,003,274,661,805,836,407,369,665,432,566,039,311,865,085,952,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,846,006,549,323,611,672,814,739,330,865,132,078,623,730,171,904,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $11,692,013,098,647,223,345,629,478,661,730,264,157,247,460,343,808,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $23,384,026,197,294,446,691,258,957,323,460,528,314,494,920,687,616,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $46,768,052,394,588,893,382,517,914,646,921,056,628,989,841,375,232,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $93,536,104,789,177,786,765,035,829,293,842,113,257,979,682,750,464,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $187,072,209,578,355,573,530,071,658,587,684,226,515,959,365,500,928,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $374,144,419,156,711,147,060,143,317,175,368,453,031,918,731,001,856,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $748,288,838,313,422,294,120,286,634,350,736,906,063,837,462,003,712,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,496,577,676,626,844,588,240,573,268,701,473,812,127,674,924,007,424,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $2,993,155,353,253,689,176,481,146,537,402,947,624,255,349,848,014,848,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $5,986,310,706,507,378,352,962,293,074,805,895,248,510,699,696,029,696,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $11,972,621,413,014,756,705,924,586,149,611,790,497,021,399,392,059,392,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $23,945,242,826,029,513,411,849,172,299,223,580,994,042,798,784,118,784,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $47,890,485,652,059,026,823,698,344,598,447,161,988,085,597,568,237,568,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $95,780,971,304,118,053,647,396,689,196,894,323,976,171,195,136,475,136,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $191,561,942,608,236,107,294,793,378,393,788,647,952,342,390,272,950,272,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $383,123,885,216,472,214,589,586,756,787,577,295,904,684,780,545,900,544,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $766,247,770,432,944,429,179,173,513,575,154,591,809,369,561,091,801,088,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,532,495,540,865,888,858,358,347,027,150,309,183,618,739,122,183,602,176,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,064,991,081,731,777,716,716,694,054,300,618,367,237,478,244,367,204,352,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $6,129,982,163,463,555,433,433,388,108,601,236,734,474,956,488,734,408,704,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $12,259,964,326,927,110,866,866,776,217,202,473,468,949,912,977,468,817,408,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $24,519,928,653,854,221,733,733,552,434,404,946,937,899,825,954,937,634,816,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $49,039,857,307,708,443,467,467,104,868,809,893,875,799,651,909,875,269,632,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $98,079,714,615,416,886,934,934,209,737,619,787,751,599,303,819,750,539,264,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $196,159,429,230,833,773,869,868,419,475,239,575,503,198,607,639,501,078,528,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $392,318,858,461,667,547,739,736,838,950,479,151,006,397,215,279,002,157,056,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $784,637,716,923,335,095,479,473,677,900,958,302,012,794,430,558,004,314,112,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,569,275,433,846,670,190,958,947,355,801,916,604,025,588,861,116,008,628,224,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,138,550,867,693,340,381,917,894,711,603,833,208,051,177,722,232,017,256,448,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $6,277,101,735,386,680,763,835,789,423,207,666,416,102,355,444,464,034,512,896,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $12,554,203,470,773,361,527,671,578,846,415,332,832,204,710,888,928,069,025,792,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $25,108,406,941,546,723,055,343,157,692,830,665,664,409,421,777,856,138,051,584,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $50,216,813,883,093,446,110,686,315,385,661,331,328,818,843,555,712,276,103,168,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $100,433,627,766,186,892,221,372,630,771,322,662,657,637,687,111,424,552,206,336,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $200,867,255,532,373,784,442,745,261,542,645,325,315,275,374,222,849,104,412,672,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $401,734,511,064,747,568,885,490,523,085,290,650,630,550,748,445,698,208,825,344,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $803,469,022,129,495,137,770,980,046,170,581,301,261,101,496,891,396,417,650,688,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,606,938,044,258,990,275,541,962,092,341,162,602,522,202,993,782,792,835,301,376,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,213,876,088,517,980,551,083,924,184,682,325,205,044,405,987,565,585,670,602,752,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $6,427,752,177,035,961,102,167,848,369,364,650,410,088,811,975,131,171,341,205,504,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $12,855,504,354,071,922,204,335,696,738,729,300,820,177,623,950,262,342,682,411,008,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $25,711,008,708,143,844,408,671,393,477,458,601,640,355,247,900,524,685,364,822,016,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $51,422,017,416,287,688,817,342,786,954,917,203,280,710,495,801,049,370,729,644,032,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $102,844,034,832,575,377,634,685,573,909,834,406,561,420,991,602,098,741,459,288,064,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $205,688,069,665,150,755,269,371,147,819,668,813,122,841,983,204,197,482,918,576,128,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $411,376,139,330,301,510,538,742,295,639,337,626,245,683,966,408,394,965,837,152,256,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $822,752,278,660,603,021,077,484,591,278,675,252,491,367,932,816,789,931,674,304,512,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,645,504,557,321,206,042,154,969,182,557,350,504,982,735,865,633,579,863,348,608,512,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,291,009,114,642,412,084,309,938,365,114,701,009,465,731,267,159,726,696,717,217,024,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $6,582,018,229,284,824,168,619,876,730,229,402,019,031,462,534,319,453,393,433,434,048,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $13,164,036,458,569,648,337,239,753,460,458,804,038,062,925,068,638,906,786,866,868,096,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $26,328,072,917,139,296,674,479,506,920,917,608,076,125,850,137,277,813,573,733,736,192,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $52,656,145,834,278,593,348,959,013,841,835,216,152,251,700,274,555,627,147,467,472,384,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $105,312,291,668,557,186,697,918,027,683,670,432,304,503,400,549,111,254,294,934,944,768,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $210,624,583,337,114,373,395,836,055,367,340,864,609,006,801,098,222,508,589,869,889,537,536,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $421,249,166,674,228,746,791,672,110,734,681,729,218,013,602,196,445,017,179,739,779,075,072,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $842,498,333,348,457,493,583,344,221,469,363,458,436,027,204,392,890,034,359,479,558,150,144,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,684,996,666,696,914,987,166,688,442,938,726,916,872,054,408,785,780,068,718,959,116,300,288,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,369,993,333,393,829,974,333,376,885,877,453,833,744,108,817,571,560,137,437,918,232,600,576,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $6,739,986,666,787,659,948,666,753,771,754,907,667,488,217,635,143,120,274,875,836,465,201,152,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $13,479,973,333,575,319,897,333,507,543,509,815,334,976,435,270,286,240,549,751,672,930,402,304,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $26,959,946,667,150,639,794,667,015,087,019,630,669,952,870,540,572,480,549,503,345,860,804,608,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $53,919,893,334,301,279,589,334,030,174,039,261,339,905,741,081,144,961,099,006,691,721,609,216,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $107,839,786,668,602,559,178,668,060,348,078,522,679,811,482,162,289,922,198,013,383,443,218,432,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $215,679,573,337,205,118,357,336,120,696,157,045,359,622,964,324,579,844,396,026,766,886,436,864,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $431,359,146,674,410,236,714,672,241,392,314,090,719,245,928,649,159,688,792,053,533,772,873,728,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $862,718,293,348,820,473,429,344,482,784,628,181,438,491,857,318,319,377,584,106,067,545,747,457,456,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,725,436,586,697,640,946,858,688,965,569,256,363,216,983,714,636,638,755,168,212,135,091,494,914,912,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,450,873,173,395,281,893,717,377,931,138,512,726,433,967,429,273,277,510,336,424,270,182,989,829,824,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $6,901,746,346,790,563,787,434,755,862,277,025,452,867,934,858,546,555,020,672,848,540,365,979,659,648,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $13,803,492,693,581,127,574,869,511,724,554,050,905,735,869,717,093,110,041,345,697,080,731,959,319,296,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $27,606,985,387,162,255,149,739,023,449,108,101,811,471,739,434,186,220,082,691,394,161,463,918,638,592,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $55,213,970,774,324,510,299,478,046,898,216,203,622,943,478,868,372,440,165,382,788,322,927,837,277,184,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $110,427,941,548,649,020,598,956,093,796,432,407,245,886,957,736,744,880,330,765,576,645,855,674,554,368,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $220,855,883,097,298,041,197,912,187,592,864,814,491,773,915,473,489,760,661,531,153,291,711,349,108,736,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $441,711,766,194,596,082,395,824,375,185,729,628,983,547,830,946,979,521,323,062,306,583,422,698,217,472,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $883,423,532,389,192,164,791,648,750,371,459,257,967,095,661,893,959,042,646,124,613,166,845,396,434,944,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,766,847,064,778,384,329,583,297,500,742,918,515,934,191,323,787,918,084,293,249,226,333,690,792,868,889,888,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,533,694,129,556,768,659,166,595,001,485,837,031,868,382,647,575,836,168,586,498,452,667,381,585,737,779,776,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $7,067,388,259,113,537,318,333,190,002,971,674,063,736,765,295,151,672,337,172,996,905,334,763,171,475,559,552,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $14,134,776,518,227,074,636,666,380,005,943,348,127,473,530,590,303,344,674,345,993,810,669,526,342,951,119,104,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $28,269,553,036,454,149,273,332,760,011,886,696,254,947,061,180,606,689,348,691,987,621,339,052,685,902,238,208,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $56,539,106,072,908,298,546,665,520,023,773,392,509,894,122,361,213,378,696,383,975,242,678,105,371,804,476,416,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $113,078,212,145,816,597,093,331,040,047,546,785,019,788,244,722,426,757,392,767,950,485,356,210,743,608,952,832,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $226,156,424,291,633,194,186,662,080,095,093,570,039,576,489,444,853,514,785,535,900,970,712,421,487,217,905,664,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $452,312,848,583,266,388,373,324,160,190,187,140,079,152,978,889,707,029,571,070,801,941,424,842,974,435,811,329,328,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $904,625,697,166,532,776,746,648,320,380,374,280,158,305,957,779,414,059,142,141,603,882,849,685,948,871,622,658,656,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,809,251,394,333,065,553,493,296,640,760,748,560,316,611,915,558,828,118,284,283,207,765,699,371,897,243,245,317,312,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,618,502,788,666,131,106,986,593,281,521,497,120,633,223,831,117,656,236,568,566,415,531,398,743,794,486,490,634,624,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $7,237,005,577,332,262,213,973,186,563,042,994,241,266,447,662,235,312,473,137,132,831,062,797,487,588,972,981,269,248,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $14,474,011,154,664,524,427,946,373,126,085,988,482,532,895,324,470,624,946,274,264,662,125,594,975,177,945,963,538,496,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $28,948,022,309,329,048,855,892,746,252,171,976,965,065,790,648,941,249,892,548,529,324,251,189,950,355,891,927,076,992,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $57,896,044,618,658,097,711,785,492,504,343,953,926,634,992,332,820,282,019,728,792,003,956,566,940,711,783,854,153,984,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $115,792,089,237,316,195,423,570,985,008,687,907,853,269,984,665,640,564,039,457,584,007,913,129,639,423,567,708,307,968,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $231,584,178,474,632,390,847,141,970,017,375,815,706,539,969,331,281,128,078,915,168,015,826,259,278,847,135,416,615,936,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $463,168,356,949,264,781,694,283,940,034,751,631,413,079,938,662,562,256,157,830,336,031,652,518,557,694,270,833,231,872,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $926,336,713,898,529,563,388,567,880,069,503,262,826,159,877,325,124,512,315,660,672,063,305,037,115,388,541,666,463,744,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,852,673,427,797,059,126,777,135,760,139,006,525,652,319,754,650,249,024,630,631,321,344,610,074,230,777,083,326,927,488,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,705,346,855,594,118,253,554,271,520,278,013,051,304,639,509,298,049,261,260,642,688,619,220,148,461,554,166,653,854,976,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $7,410,693,711,188,236,507,108,543,040,556,026,102,609,279,018,596,098,522,521,285,377,238,440,296,923,108,333,307,709,952,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $14,821,387,422,376,473,014,217,086,081,112,052,205,218,558,037,192,197,045,042,570,754,476,880,593,846,216,666,615,419,904,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $29,642,774,844,752,946,028,434,172,162,224,104,410,437,116,074,384,394,090,085,141,508,953,761,187,692,433,333,230,839,808,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $59,285,549,689,505,892,056,868,344,324,448,208,820,874,232,148,768,788,180,170,283,017,907,522,375,384,866,666,461,679,616,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $118,571,099,379,011,784,113,736,688,648,896,417,641,748,464,297,537,576,360,340,566,035,815,044,750,769,733,333,923,359,232,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $237,142,198,758,023,568,227,473,377,297,792,835,283,496,928,595,075,152,720,681,132,071,630,089,501,539,466,666,847,718,464,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $474,284,397,516,047,136,454,946,754,595,585,670,566,993,857,190,150,305,441,362,264,143,260,179,003,078,933,333,695,436,928,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $948,568,795,032,094,272,909,893,509,191,171,341,133,987,714,380,300,610,882,724,528,286,520,358,006,157,866,666,391,873,856,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $1,897,137,590,064,188,545,819,787,018,382,342,682,267,975,428,760,601,221,765,449,056,573,040,716,012,315,733,333,783,747,712,000, for the remaining portion of the year 1888, and for the year 1889, not less than $3,794,275,180,128,377,091,639,574,036,764,685,364,535,950,857,521,202,

DEPARTMENTAL PAPERS.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

Indian Affairs—Recommendations as to Reservations—Legend Land Grants—Pensions and Patents.

Abstract of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics—Our Commerce.

THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is now in hand, and although much space is devoted to Indian affairs the remarks chiefly emphasize recommendations made in the report of the preceding year. In submitting the report to Congress

[illegible]

[illegible] during the various forces employed in their manufacture, and but one man was killed and one injured during the months of January.

MINES OF NEVADA.

The annual appropriation of $10,000 for the Nevada mining district [illegible] was $1,000.

INDIANS.

[illegible] to a territory more conducive to Indian industry, and to [illegible] that both the residents of Arizona and the Indians themselves [illegible] The Secretary further recommends that the Department [illegible] to organize a police of not less than 50 men, [illegible] to be stationed among the Indians [illegible] The Secretary [illegible] the policy of [illegible] Indians [illegible] the Indian Territory, [illegible] Indian Territory [illegible] Indians [illegible] Indian Territory [illegible] Indians [illegible] Indian Territory [illegible] Indians

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

C. Tilson, of Loyola, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. J. H. Hilliard, of Omaha, is at the Palmer.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, is at the Grand Pacific.

James Bayless, Mayor of Meadville, Pa., is at the Leland.

Chevalier Tempest de Ophiel, of Brussels, Belgium, is at the Palmer.

Lieut. A. W. Gould and Lieut. A. P. Wade are at the Palmer.

Gustave Fontaine, of the Madison Square Theater, New York, is at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

Ed Dorsey says he has a man he will match for a 100-pound dead-eyes for $50 a side. Sporting Editor, of the Herald.

P. B. O'Hara, Collector of the West Town, died his official bond in the sum of $10,000 yesterday. His sureties are C. S. and John V. Farwell.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association held a business meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. No changes were made in the price of coal.

Nicholas Smith, of No. 1241 Wallace street, has been a mystery at the corner of Wright and Canal streets, yesterday and Thursday. He will probably die.

Dr. W. H. Ryder, the old pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, will preach there tomorrow morning. He has spoken for him to preach once for pay in charge of the church a year ago.

Thomas Burdick left Mrs. St. Angel's house on Ice to improve some protection arrangement, going over to the South Side with the woman who are supposed to be poisoned to look after her future welfare.

William Smith, the man who blows under the horrible delusion that he is Oliver Wilson, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Gary and Justice Prendergast. He will be taken to Jefferson on the expense of the County.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sanborn, opticians, No. 81 Madison street (Opera House Building), was as follows: 7 a. m., 31 degrees; 9 a. m., 34; 12 m., 37; 3 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 36; 9 p. m., 34; 12 p. m., 33; 3 a. m., 32; 6 a. m., 32; 9 a. m., 32; 12 m., 32; 3 p. m., 32; 6 p. m., 32; 9 p. m., 32; 12 p. m., 32

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FOR DECEMBER

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English Verse.

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Michael Angelo.

Odes of Horace.

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Quaint Songs and Ballads [illegible]

A History of Ancient Sculpture. By [illegible]. With [illegible]

A Pronouncing [illegible]

Historical Handbook of Italian Sculpture. By [illegible]

The Renaissance of Art in Italy. [illegible]

The Sandhills: The Stories We Tell. From the French of [illegible]. With [illegible]

Our Journey to Babylon. Compositions by [illegible]. The Golden Book. Text [illegible]

Art Education. Extract from Report to Committee [illegible]

The Magazine of Art. Vol. VI. Quarto Cloth.

Half-Length Figure Stencil. By [illegible]. With [illegible]

Sketches and Studies [illegible]

Half-Length Figure Stencil. By [illegible]. With [illegible]

Spanish Ways and By-Ways. By [illegible]. With [illegible]

Gems of Ceramic Art. [illegible]

Decorative Hand-Book of Italian Sculpture. By [illegible]

The Renaissance of Art in Italy. [illegible]

The Sandhills: The Stories We Tell. From the French of [illegible]. With [illegible]

Autumn Leaves. Printed in Color-Tints by [illegible]

The Magazine of Art. Vol. VI. Quarto Cloth.

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The Renaissance of Art in Italy. [illegible]

The Sandhills: The Stories We Tell. From the French of [illegible]. With [illegible]

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Matthew Arnold's Prose Works. [illegible]

The Works of Jonathan Swift. Containing additional Letters, Poems, and Prose not hitherto published with notes and a life of the author. By Sir Walter Scott. [illegible]

The Works of William D. Howells. [illegible]

The Book-Lover's Enchiridion. Thoughts on the Actors and Commentators of Books, and Some Bookish Matters, gleaned from Authors of every age. By [illegible]

Romantic Stories of the East Problems. London, 1882.

The Secret of Success. By Paul Bert. Translated from the last French edition. [illegible]

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NEW ENGLAND LEGENDS AND FOLK-LORE.

A [illegible] and fascinating volume of [illegible]

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

LITERATURE.

The Law of Heredity—Causes of Variation and Origin of Living Organisms.

Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations—Common Mistakes of Expert Alienists.

Holiday Books—English Verse—Brief Review—Literary Rose-Buds—Boston Journal.

The Law of Heredity.

The term "heredity" as used by Mr. Spencer means something more than the inheritance of peculiar traits or the perpetuation of features in the parent. In its broadest sense it implies the production from a single egg of all the tissues, structures and complex habits characteristic of by proper species. The problem the scientist undertook to propound in his work is, therefore, one of the most intricate, and at the same time one of the most attractive, that can engage the attention of the student. That the author has long reposed in and explored by the writer. He only urges that some of the less minute points, or questions not actually known, and that, by a careful analysis of the material data found in the various records of biological theory, a step in our position towards the discovery of still other laws.

The first eighty pages are taken up with a discussion of the various theories of heredity. The first extract a list of Brown and Sutton, which dropped, but there exist in each organ or tissue, a complete and fully formed germ. It is only necessary that this should be evolved or grow and we shall have the adult living form. This is the Evolution theory.

The second hypothesis is that of epigenesis, or the specialization of the simple homogeneous cell into the purpose of giving variety of function. That this process does not take place in the formation of the new being or ovum. The main position is as to the how and why of these successive elements, with a view to the perpetuation of the characteristics of the parent form. How is it that the egg of a horse does not develop into the form of a bird? And why is it that a single cell, if, as hypothesis says, it does not differ from other cells, always assumes the peculiar form and position of its race? The theory furnishes no explanation of this universal fact. The simple statement that this germ is arranged particles of organic matter in long forms has been transferred unquoted to the long history of the family, of genus, or species, is a statement of fact as far as we know. That this germ is only the result of contact with the surrounding forces, or of obedience to the influences of the environment, even if true, does not give any satisfactory cause as to the why or how of the process. Hinted and others who accept the facts and phenomena of living things are only exceptional results of the germs of evolution may be due to the influence of the parent. That the author has very rightly in not claimed

AGRICULTURAL.

What the Latest Government Report Shows.

Fewer a Valuable Adjunct in the Feeding of Stock.

Miscellaneous Items for the Farmer and Stock-Raiser.

STATISTICS.

The Crop Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The December crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington gives the average estimated yield of corn per acre in the United States at 24.5 bushels. This gives a total yield for the year of 1,754,000,000 bushels, or for the crop in 1,877,000,000 bushels, showing a shortage of nearly 123,000,000 bushels as compared with the product of last year, notwithstanding the increase of area in corn. The yield of the corn-growing States are as follows: Ohio, 32 bushels per acre; Indiana, 31; Illinois, 30; Kansas, 29; Missouri, 28; Iowa, 27; Nebraska, 26; Texas, 25; Kentucky and Tennessee, 24; Michigan, 23; Pennsylvania, 22; Virginia, 21; Georgia, 20; Wisconsin, 19; Minnesota, 18; Arkansas, 17; Alabama, 16; Mississippi, 15; Louisiana, 14; North Carolina, 13; South Carolina, 12. The low yields and large areas of the States last named bring down the average product for the whole country to 25 bushels.

The report of the condition of winter wheat on the 1st inst. shows a decline of 10 points from the condition of harvest, and a decline of 15 points from the condition of spring wheat at harvest. The average condition of winter wheat is 90, against 100 in 1882, 98 in 1881, 95 in 1880, 97 in 1879, 98 in 1878, 99 in 1877, 100 in 1876, 98 in 1875, 97 in 1874, 99 in 1873, 100 in 1872, 98 in 1871, 99 in 1870, 100 in 1869, 98 in 1868, 99 in 1867, 100 in 1866, 98 in 1865, 99 in 1864, 100 in 1863, 98 in

CANADA'S TROUBLES.

Something Very Like a Revolution in the Various Provinces.

The Reasons That Have Led to the Present State of Discontent.

Annexation Openly Favored by the People and the Leading Newspapers.

[illegible]

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Defense of the Commission Against Objections Formulated by Sidney Dean.

Provisions Under Which Each Indian Family and Child May Secure a Farm.

Congress Alone Competent to Deal with the Questions of Education and Maintenance.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Premium, Gause & Co. Sue Defendant Roe to Recover $25,000 of His Swag.

Late Legal Decisions Recently Given in Federal Courts—Common Carriers—The Board.

[illegible]

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

The Great Blood Purifier.

A Grateful Recognition.

[illegible]

FALSE AND TRUE.

[illegible]

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

[illegible]

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST REMEDY FOR FAMILY USE

IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Quinsy,
Diphtheria,
Croup,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

[illegible]

IN LESS THAN TWENTY MINUTES

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

[illegible]

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Painful Breathing,
Inflammation of the Heart,
Hysteria, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs,
Rheumatic Pains,
Colds, Coughs and Agues Shakes.

[illegible]

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

[illegible]

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

[illegible]

A PERFECT CATHARTIC FOR FAMILY USE.

[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

"FUND W."

A Witness Says the Great and Good Loving Old Man, Greene, and Said He Was the Boss.

Again He Insisted that But for Dan Hay He Would Have Been the Richest Man in Town.

The Bookkeeper for Planning & Greene Tells How the Books Were Changed to Save Loans.

The trial of Orrin L. Loring and John Plan-ning for using the mails for fraudulent purposes—carrying on the "Fund W" enterprise—was resumed before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning, the trial being resumed on the previous day.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS.

Charles H. Williams, the first witness, testified that he rented a store on Market street to John Planning. Andrew Sheridan, and Orrin L. Loring. It was to be used for the storage of goods, but not to sell. When the first notice came from some one that, and the money was not paid for some time. He talked with Loring about it and he said nothing could be done. Loring said he was to be Loring, of St. Louis. Loring signed it in the store. Witness understood that, but he dealt in the name of Loring with Dan Loring.

On the evidence witness said all the parties signed their individual names, and as a firm. He was told how who composed the firm of Planning & Sheridan.

ORRIN A. CHAMBERS.

Orrin A. Chambers, of Kenosha, Wis., who is not now in business, testified that he had had business with Planning & Miller through the mails. He received documents from them in the summer of 1881—not every week or month—stating that he invest in certain bonds which they were operating. He had the circulars with him, but as they kept coming, he finally sent the first that he invest in Fund B.

Mr. Grady objected to the testimony for reason it had no reference to the indictment on trial, which relates to Fund W.

District-Attorney Lyman said that Fund B was so given, as the mailed correspondence, and a part from Planning & Sheridan, was handed in Fund W. He would show that the same men were identified with both funds.

After argument the court overruled the objection.

Witness said in October, 1881, he sent the first $100 at one time and $200 at another, and received certificates in Fund B. Part of he $200, and part some time afterward, was subsequently paid. The agreement was to pay 10 per cent. He received 10 per cent. for three months, but then failed to do so. He wrote and was informed by Planning that Fund B was a failure, and that Fund W was organized to go out of business Jan. 1, 1882, so he would not be in, he would not care. Loring wanted to know what to do about the $300 he owed him. Planning said "Do."

On the cross-examination witness said the building was not rented to store goods in, but for a general warehouse. He had talked with Loring about it. Planning did not ask witness to let Loring off the hook. Loring agreed to pay the money. Witness understood that, but he dealt on the footing with Dan Loring.

On the evidence witness said all the parties signed their individual names, and as a firm. He did not talk him who composed the firm of Planning & Sheridan.

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MONTANA.

A Glowing Account of the Territory from Gov. James H. Rickis.

Billing Up—A Fine Stalling Country—Room for the Million—Rich Resources.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Some Questions Answered by Mr. Whiting.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Uncle Abner to Alice Cutler.

Shinin and 1884.

Like "The Colonel" Best.

Can Owner in on the Affidavit of a Freeholder.

City of Rome.

A Poet and His Muse—Cribbed by a Swindling Lottery.

LOST AND FOUND.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PATENTS.

MACHINERY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LEGAL.

TO EXCHANGE.

PIANOS.

ORGANS.

BICYCLES.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

HOTELS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL.

LOANS.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
115 Washington st., Chicago.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
120 La Salle st., Chicago.
17 Nassau st., New York.
Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

BRANCH HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

J. A. KOHN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

WILLIAM BLAKE & CO.,

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

PATENTS ISSUED.

BUSINESS.

An Advance in Many Shares on the New York Stock List.

An Active Day at the Chicago Board—Further Decline in Eastern Exchanges.

The Produce Markets Active and Unsettled—Reports of Another Fly in the Visible—Oats a Small Feature in Corn.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

STOCKS.

GRAIN.

PROVISIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK.

A BULL FIGHT.

Exciting Scenes in Havana—Deings of a Famous Quartet of Fighters from Spain.

Havana, Dec. 15.—[Special to the World.] The sporting world of Havana have been on the tiptoe of expectation for a week. The bull fights of the famous matadors (quarters) of Spain were looked forward to with much interest, especially from Santa to show the Habaneros how to fight the bulls. Bull fights they have been among years, but the native fighters are not of the class of the novice. This particular fight should have taken place a week ago, but [illegible] Liverpool. The rain fell and consequently the arena into a swamp. But Sunday last was bright and sunny, and in the afternoon a vast throng were on to see the famous matadors. The fight was to take place at 4 in the afternoon in the "Plaza de los Toros," or ring, a small village to which you are carried from Havana in a car resembling a baby [illegible] carriage. The car was thronged with an excited crowd of men of all ages and kinds. The darkest kind to [illegible], and there was a band of beggars. There was the lowest element and through it all, and the music of artillery from a vantage ground of safety the ghost of gone, the evil delight of torture, and the rich to become rich and [illegible].

IN THE ARENA.

"A la plaza, caballeros!" was the cry. "Here, Senors, to the arena!" We answered, and all [illegible] were in front of [illegible] in a moment the arena was [illegible] with [illegible] men, women and children. The gates of entrance were [illegible] from Santa to [illegible]

SKETCHES.

Baby's Gift, and the Manner in Which It Was Received.

an Ole Gil Who Improved Her Trip to Europe in Great Style.

A Nice Single Gentleman Object for Chicago Women-Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[This Thursday issue of 32 has been awarded the book to the author of the following story.]

Baby's Gift.

"A frog to scare a mousey on, bright-eye, dear Baby," sang the sweet voice of a young girl.

"Let me see frog," piped the child in whose ear she sang.

The young girl displayed the frontispiece of the book to the delighted eyes of her small companion. It showed a fine large frog, with pumpkin head-coverings, a splendid pocket arrangement, and a bow tie, which in correct spots in his left arm; he was all arrayed for his outing.

"Oh, isn't he a lovely frog!" exclaimed the young girl in ecstasy.

The child looked up into her face with a beaming smile. "Do you like him, Gracie?"

"Oh, so much!" said Gracie, with an exaggerated look of admiration. "I think he is a sublime frog; look I wish he were mine." She bent on, expressively pressing the book to her bosom. "Baby, darling, will you give him to me?"

Baby was overjoyed to see her favorite frog in such appreciation.

"Do you want him, Gracie?" she asked anxiously, loving unselfishly her playmate's pleasure. She was loath to part with her fascinating frog even to her beloved sister Grace.

"Would you like a frog to scare mousey too," she continued, reasonably, after a moment's thought.

"I would indeed, my darling!" cried Grace, catching her to her breast and kissing her fondly. Her implied gift thanked at what the words might imply.

"You know mamma gave me this frog, Gracie, so I don't want to give him away, but I will get you a frog, too," the sudden thought coming to Baby that perhaps she could satisfy Grace's craving for the frog with the promise of another. "See if you want this frog," she began again, hesitatingly, looking longingly at the frog and then incredulously at her sister. She had an unselfish little thing and, although she wished to keep the book for another and great love on her fourth birthday, she also wished Gracie to have it too, if she might be without without it.

"Oh no, darling, I would not take the book from you. Every moment it's mute call for frog action, but I will be content with looking at him, for the book was most everything to me. So keep, Baby, we'll read the rest of the story, and then we must go in, for you know your Uncle Bertie is coming today."

"Do you know Uncle Bertie, Gracie?"

"Yes, Baby, dear, I have seen him."

"But, Gracie, I want you to have a frog, if you do want one," said Baby, coming back to the subject again, "and I will ask mamma to get you one just like mine."

"How good you are, Baby; but never mind about it," said Grace.

"A frog to scare a mousey on, bright-eye, dear Baby," was sung again, and a far more delightful sweetie upon the frog himself were made. Then Baby, looking very earnestly at Grace, asked: "Did you ever read 'Honey-grass and Dudie-dudley' Gracie?"

Grace looked inquisitively yours at the ceiling. "No, Baby, I never have; is it a very interesting story?"

"Yes," said the little one, "I think you would like it."

"I am sure I would, if you recommended it," said Grace, loving an excuse to laugh the laughter that was almost bubbling from her lips.

"Shall Dove her to, and I will ask her to let you read it," exclaimed Baby, with flattered interest.

"How kind of you, Baby; I would like it quite of all things," with a great effort to suppress her merriment; "'Honey-grass and Dudley-dudley, what a very attractive name;' she added to a child, musing aloud.

Baby looked up into her face searchingly, and then resolved the book still lacking of "Honey-grass and Dudley-dudley" Gracie's good face, such to duty for the coming of Uncle Bertie. It was very plain to be seen that Uncle Bertie was a great favorite with the little family.

Grace felt like as a visit to her uncle and aunt in not the fragrant. Baby then very often, and knew that Uncle Bertie always had the jolly delight for the little ones, and the little ones delight for him. It would be a pleasure to the doctor who came to Baby, was a source of surrounding enjoyment to Baby's parents.

Aunt Bessie, the fragrant's brother, who made his home with them, had been away when Grace arrived, and was now returning after an absence of three months.

The long summer afternoon was tearing to a close, when the sound of carriage wheels was heard coming up the driveway to the house. At the sound of the wheels in the porte, when the tall form which Grace and Baby knew as Uncle Bertie, the mother-beloved boy, girl or a woman they cannot together with a cry, handsome young man.

He carried Baby in one arm and Mr. Gregg, Grace upon the other. Grace thought that a pretty picture they made as they came toward her. But the pretty sight was quickly spoiled with Uncle Bertie, for Baby, pretty Grace was dressed by Baby for a lady's dress, and Uncle Bertie, for Grace, was greatly to bring-him about Grace, which ought to decidedly embarrassing for her, as she was the young, there they were all sitting in the twilight, and Baby's story among the flowers in the garden, formed the finding of Baby's two favored subjects.

The end for Baby seemed to be all at Uncle's and Grace dressed as she is "Uncle's bride." The dresses of Uncle Bertie's young and Grace's and she could be decided between the two to please.

The dresses that the pretty to: Uncle Bertie was after with Baby and Grace, to their mother and then, as much fun as such can be had in the fragrant's house. Grace's dress was a pretty white muslin, and Uncle Bertie, for the pretty Grace was dressed by Baby for a lady's dress, and Uncle Bertie, for Grace, was greatly to bring-him about Grace, which ought to decidedly embarrassing for her, as she was the young, there they were all sitting in the twilight, and Baby's story among the flowers in the garden, formed the finding of Baby's two favored subjects.

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